

well; let them have them. But in Baltimore city and in Frederick, Allegany, Washington and Baltimore counties they could not get them at that price. If a man went to law, he did not go to the lawyer who would give him advice for a five-dollar note, but to the one he thought would gain his case, and this principle would apply exactly to the case under consideration.

Mr. Hayden had been opposed to fixing the salaries of the judges in the constitution. In most of the other States the salaries were left to be fixed by the Legislature according to the circumstances. It had occurred to him that this was the best provision. High prices now prevailed, but the cost of living might, within a short time, greatly decrease, and if such should be the case, and the report of the committee was adopted, the salaries of the judges would be constitutionally placed at a much higher rate than necessary. Again, if amendments reducing the salaries prevailing and a financial crisis should arise, which many thought inevitable, the judges might be compelled to resign because of the inadequacy of their salaries. For these reasons he thought it better not to place any specific amount in the constitution.

The Convention then took a recess until 8 o'clock P. M.

SIXTIETH DAY—EVENING SESSION.

Convention met at 8 o'clock, eighty-five members being present.

The report of the judiciary committee was taken up. The 24th section, relative to the salaries of the judges being under consideration, considerable debate ensued, but without coming to a vote the Convention, at 9.55 P. M., adjourned.

SIXTY-FIRST DAY.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1.

Convention met at 10 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Father Burke.

Mr. Merrick said there had been considerable difficulty in reference to the adjustment of the judicial circuits of the State, and there was great anxiety among the mem-